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All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week and 2 *ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

The SENTIMENTS *of a* FOREIGNER, *&c. concluded.*

THE colonies might appeal to the charters of their eſtabliſhments, which empower them to tax themſelves in the manner moſt convenient for them. Theſe compacts, it is true, were nothing more than conventions with the crown; but even allowing that the king had exceeded his powers by grants, from which moſt certainly he derived no private emolument, doth not a long poſſeſſion, tacitly avowed and recognized by the ſilence of parliament, form a legal preſcription?

The provinces of the new world have titles ſtill more authentic in their favour; they inſiſt that an Engliſh ſubject, no matter which hemiſphere he dwells in, is not to contribute to the charges of the ſtate but by his own conſent, given by himſelf in perſon or by his repreſentatives. It was to defend this ſacred privilege that the nation hath ſo often deluged her fields with her own blood, that ſhe hath dethroned her kings, that ſhe hath excited or braved ſtorms without number. Can ſhe deny to two millions of her children a bleſſing which hath coſt her ſo dear, which perhaps is the ſole baſis of her independence?

In oppoſition to the colonies, it is urged that catholics, living in England, are excluded from the right of voting, and that their lands are ſubjected to a double tax. But why, they anſwer, do the papiſts refuſe to take that oath of allegiance which the ſtate requires? Rendered by this ſuſpected, the diſtruſt which they inſpire juſtifies the rigour which they experience. Why do they not abjure a religion ſo contrary in its principles to the free conſtitution of their country, ſo cruelly favourable to the pretenſions of deſpotiſm, to the encroachments of royalty on the rights of the people? Why this blind and obſtinate attachment to a church hoſtile to all others? They well deſerve the penalties which the government that conſents to tolerate them thinks fit to lay ſuch intolerant ſubjects under. But the inhabitants of the new world would be puniſhed without having committed an offence if they muſt ceaſe to be Americans before they can be conſidered as citizens of the empire.

With ſome effrontery theſe faithful colonies have been told that England nouriſhes in her boſom a multitude of ſubjects that have no repreſentatives, becauſe they have not that extent of property which is requiſite to qualify them as voters for members of parliament. On what grounds do they pretend to privileges greater than what the citizens of the parent country enjoy? No, reply the colonies, we aſk not a ſuperiority; we only claim an equality with our brethren. In Great Britain the man who poſſeſſeth a freehold of forty ſhillings a year hath a voice in taxation; and he who owns in America immenſe tracts ſhall not have the ſame prerogative. No, what is an exception to the law, a derogation from the general rule in the capital, ſhould not be a fundamental conſtitution for the colonies. Let the Engliſh, who wiſh to deprive the provinces of the weſtern world of the excluſive right of taxation, ſuppoſe for a moment the houſe of commons, no longer the creature of their choice, to be nothing more than an hereditary and permanent tribunal, or one arbitrarily appointed by the king, if a body thus conſtituted could levy money on the nation at large, without conſulting the public opinion or aſking the general conſent, muſt not the Engliſh, on ſuch a ſuppoſition, own themſelves to be as compleat ſlaves as their neighbours? Yet five hundred men, in the midſt of ſeven millions of fellow ſubjects, would probably be kept within the bounds of moderation; if not by a principle of equity, by the well founded dread of the public indignation, which purſues the oppreſſors of a people even beyond the tomb. But the lot of the Americans, taxed at the diſcretion of the ſenate of the capital, would be hopeleſs and forlorn indeed. Too remote to be heard, they would be cruſhed by heavy impoſts without the leaſt attention to their complaints. Even the tyranny which cruſhed them would be decorated with the fair name of *patriotiſm*. Under the pretext of relieving the mother country, the colonies would be loaded with impunity.

This frightful proſpect will never allow them to part with the excluſive right of taxing themſelves. While they continue to regulate the public revenue, their intereſts muſt be reſpected; or ſhould their rights be at any time infringed, they will obtain a ſpeedy redreſs of their grievances. But their remonſtrances will loſe all their efficacy with government when they are no longer backed by the right of granting or refuſing their money to the exigencies of the ſtate. The power which hath uſurped the right of fixing the impoſts will eaſily uſurp that of adminiſtering them. Sole judge of the levy, it will become the arbiter of the expenditure; and funds, deſtined in appearance to the ſafety of the people, will be employed to enſlave them. Such hath ever been the ſolemn peace of empires. No civil community hath preſerved even a ſhadow of liberty when it hath once loſt the privilege of voting in the ſanction and promulgation of revenue laws. A nation is forever a ſlave when it no longer boaſts an aſſembly, or body of men, veſted with power to defend its rights againſt the encroachments of the authority which governs it.

The provinces of Engliſh America have every thing to fear with reſpect to their independence. Their unſuſpecting confidence may betray them, may deliver them up bound into the hands of the mother country. They are inhabited by an infinity of plain and honeſt people. They do not even ſuſpect that thoſe men who hold the reins of an empire may be carried away by paſſions unjuſt and tyrannical. Their old country they ſuppoſe under the influence of no other than thoſe maternal ſentiments which accord ſo well with her true intereſts, with that love and veneration they entertain for her. With the blindneſs of theſe upright citizens, who indulge ſo pleaſing an illuſion, coincides the ſilence of thoſe who think they ſhould not diſturb their tranquility on account of ſome light and trivial impoſts. Theſe indolent men do not diſcern that it was meant at firſt to lull their vigilance to repoſe by the ſmallneſs of the impoſition; that England only ſeeks an example of ſubmiſſion to found a title on in future; that if parliament can levy one ſhilling it may one hundred thouſand; and that there can be no better reaſon for limiting this claim hereafter than there is now for reſiſting it. But a claſs of men, the moſt pernicious to liberty, are thoſe ambitious people who, diſuniting their happineſs from that of the public and of poſterity, burn with a deſire to augment their credit, their rank, and their riches. The Britiſh miniſtry, from which theſe miſcreants have obtained, or expect advancement, finds them always ready to promote their deteſtable ſchemes, by the contagion of their luxury and of their vices, by the craft of their inſinuations, by the inſidious pliancy of their manners and addreſs.

Let the genuine patriots then ſtruggle with unremitting firmneſs againſt prejudice, indolence, ſeduction; and let them not deſpair of coming victorious out of a conflict in which their virtue hath engaged them. It may perhaps be attempted to lure their integrity by the ſpecious offer of admitting to parliament the deputies of America, to regulate, in conjunction with thoſe of the capital, the national ſupplies; and, in truth, ſuch are the extent, the population, the exportations, in a word, the importance of the colonies, that the legiſlature of the empire cannot poſſibly ſuperintend them with ſufficient wiſdom and ſecurity without being enlightened by the details, and aſſiſted by the counſels, of their repreſentatives. But let the Americans beware how they ever empower ſuch deputies to decide with reſpect to the property or the contributions of their conſtituents. Their voices, feeble and few, would eaſily be overpowered by the multitude of the Britiſh repreſentatives; and the provinces, of which they were the organ, would find themſelves loaded, in conſequence of this claſhing of intereſts and of votes, with a ſhare of the common burthens, grievous and inequal. The right of fixing, of appointing, and of levying their taxes, ſhould therefore reſide excluſively in the provincial aſſemblies of the new world. They ought to be peculiarly jealous of this eſſential right at this time, that the facility of depriving them of it ſeems to have been augmented by the conqueſts of the laſt war.

The parent country hath derived from her new acquiſitions the advantage of extending her fiſheries and of encreaſing her connections with the ſavage natives; yet, as if all this were nothing in her eyes, ſhe is inceſſantly repeating it that ſhe had no other view in this enlargement of poſſeſſion, and derives no other benefit from it, than the giving ſtability to the peace and ſecurity of the colonies. The colonies, on the other hand, contend that their lands, on which their wealth entirely depended, have ſunk conſiderably in their value ſince this immenſe extenſion of territory; that their population diminiſhing, or not advancing, their country muſt be more expoſed to the ravages of invaſion; that their provinces have found a formidable rival, the more northern ones in Canada, thoſe to the ſouthward in the Floridas. The coloniſts, enlightened with regard to future times by the hiſtory of the paſt, even inſiſt that the military government eſtabliſhed in the new conqueſts, that the numerous troops diſperſed through them, that the forts conſtructed in them, threaten one day to faſten chains on countries which have flouriſhed, which have proſpered but by the influence of liberty.

Great Britain enjoys in her colonies all that authority which ſhe ſhould deſire; ſhe hath a negative on all the laws which they enact; the whole of the executive power is in the hands of thoſe to whom ſhe delegates it; an appeal lies to her tribunal in all civil cauſes; it is her ſovereign will that decides with reſpect to all commercial intercourſes which the coloniſts are permitted to form and keep up. To hang weights on the yoke of a domination ſo wiſely combined would be to plunge again a new continent into a chaos, from which it hath with difficulty emerged by the efforts of two ages of unremitting labour; it would be to compel the ſons of toil, who have cleared and cultivated it, to arm themſelves in defence of thoſe ſacred rights which they hold equally by nature's charter and by ſocial compacts. The people of England, that people ſo paſſionately fond of LIBERTY as on ſome occaſions to have protected it in regions remote from their climate, and unknown to their intereſts, ſhall they abandon thoſe ſentiments which their glory, their virtue, their inſtinct, their ſafety, render it their eternal duty to adhere to? Can they ſo far betray thoſe rights which are ſo dear to them as to aim at reducing their brethren and their children to ſlavery? Should factious ſpirits however form ſo deadly a conſpiracy, and in an hour of madneſs and intoxication prevail on the mother country to adopt it, what ought the reſolutions of the colonies to be to ſave themſelves from falling into the moſt deteſtable dependence?

Previous to their throwing their eyes forward to this ſubverſion of the political ſyſtem, let them revolve in their thoughts all the benefits which they derive from their original country. England hath ever been to them an out-work of defence againſt the potent nations of Europe. She hath ſerved them as a guide and a governor, to prevent or to heal thoſe civil diſſentions which mutual jealouſy and emulation are too apt to excite amongſt infant colonies growing up in each other's neighbourhood. To the influence of her excellent conſtitution are they indebted for that peace and proſperity which they enjoy. While the colonies continue to live under a rule ſo ſalutary and ſo gentle, they muſt go on progreſſively in that boundleſs career which the vigour of their induſtry will ſtretch even to the remoteſt deſarts.

Let their love of the parent country, however, be attended with a certain jealouſy reſpecting their own liberty; let their rights be continually examined, explained, diſcuſſed; let them accuſtom themſelves to cheriſh thoſe who, on every occaſion, remind them of theſe rights, as their beſt citizens. This reſtleſs and anxious ſpirit becomes all free ſtates; but it is indiſpenſable in complicated conſtitutions, where freedom is mingled with a certain degree of ſubordination, ſuch as naturally reſults from a connection between countries ſeparated by an immenſe ocean. This vigilance muſt prove the ſureſt guardian of that union which ſhould bind inſeparably the mother country and her colonies together.

Should adminiſtration, forever compoſed of ambitious men, even in the freeſt ſtates, attempt to augment the power of the crown, or the opulence of the capital, at the expence of the colonies, they ſhould oppoſe an invincible reſiſtance to ſuch uſurpation. Every encroachment of government, repelled by vigorous remonſtrances, is almoſt conſtantly checked, while thoſe grievances, the redreſs of which the people have not the courage to inſiſt on, are uniformly followed by new oppreſſions. Nations in general are more formed to feel than to think; they have no other idea of the legality of a power than the very exerciſe of it. Habituated to implicit obedience, the

moſt of them become familiarized to the harſhneſs of their particular governments; and ignorant of the true origion or object of civil ſociety, they have no conception of the limits of authority. Above all, in ſtates where the principles of legiſlation are confounded with thoſe of religion, even as one extravagant tenet, is ſufficient to introduce a thouſand other to minds already deceived; ſo the firſt encroachment of government opens a door to every ſecceeding one. Who believes the moſt believes the leaſt; who can do the moſt can do the leaſt; it is by this double abuſe of credulity and of power that all the abſurdities and iniquities in matters of religion and of politics have crept into the world to debaſe and cruſh mankind. Happily that ſpirit of toleration and of liberty, which hath hitherto reigned in the Engliſh colonies, hath preſerved them from this extremity of weakneſs and of miſery. They feel the dignity of human nature ſufficiently to reſiſt oppreſſion, were it at the hazard of their lives.

This enlightened people know very well that violent meaſures, and the laſt appeal, can only be juſtified when every gentle means of conciliation hath been tried in vain. They know alſo, that reduced to the dire alternative of ſlavery or civil war, if they muſt take up arms in defence of liberty, it is their duty to avoid ſullying ſo fair a cauſe by the horrors and barbarities which are the attendants of ſedition; and that, with the determined purpoſe of never ſheathing the ſword till they have recovered their rights, they ſhould deem the re-eſtabliſhment of their original, their conſtitutional independence, a ſufficient fruit of their victory; and, in fact, we ſhould be cautious how we confound that reſiſtance which the Engliſh colonies ought to oppoſe to the mother country with the fury of a people driven by a laſting and intolerable oppreſſion to revolt againſt their ſovereign. When once the ſlave of deſpotiſm hath burſt his chains aſunder, hath committed his fate to the deciſion of the ſword, he is obliged to maſſacre his tyrant, to exterminate his race and his poſterity, to change the form of that government of which he had been the victim through ſucceſſive ages. If he durſt not do all this, ſooner or later he would be puniſhed for poſſeſſing but a half-courage; the yoke would fall back upon his head with additional force and preſſure; and the feigned moderation of his tyrants would prove but a new toil, in which he would find himſelf caught and entangled forever. Such is the curſe of factions in an abſolute government, that neither prince nor people can know any bounds in their reſentment, becauſe they have not known any in the exerciſe of authority. But a well poiſed conſtitution, like that of the Engliſh colonies, carries in its principles, and the limitations of its different powers, a preſervative and antidote againſt the evils of anarchy. Whenever the mother country hath removed the ground of their complaints, by re-eſtabliſhing them in their original ſituation, they ſhould reſt contented, that being on the whole the happieſt to which a wiſe people could juſtly aſpire.

They could not embrace a ſyſtem of abſolute independence without burſting the bands of religion, of oaths, of laws, of language, of blood, of intereſt, of commerce, of all thoſe habitudes, in fine, which hold them united among themſelves, under the peaceful influence of their common parent. Who ſees not that ſuch rending to pieces muſt reach the entrails, the heart, the very life of the colonies? Should they have the good fortune to eſcape the fatal extremity of civil wars, would it be an eaſy matter for them to agree on a new form of government? Was every colony to become a diſtinct and ſeparate ſtate, what endleſs diviſions amongſt them? One may judge of the reciprocal enmities which would originate from ſuch a ſeparation by the fate of all ſocieties bordering on each other. Should ſuch a number of little commonwealths, where the diverſity of laws, the inequality of riches, the variety of poſſeſſions, muſt ſew in ſecret the ſeeds of an oppoſition in intereſts, be diſpoſed to form a confederated union, how adjuſt the rank which each ſhould hold in it, and the influence which each ſhould poſſeſs, in proportion to their reſpective riſks and importance? Jealouſy, and a hundred other paſſions, which ſo early divided the wiſe ſtates of Greece, would not theſe ſpread diſcord through a multitude of colonies, rather aſſociated by reſentment and indignation, which are but tranſitory and galling ties, than by the ſober, well weighed principles, of a natural and permanent union? All theſe conſiderations ſeem to evince that an eternal divorce from the capital would be a great and grievous misfortune to the Engliſh colonies.

One may go a little farther, and aſſert that were it in the power of the European nations who reign in the new world to bring about this great revolution, it would not be their intereſt to wiſh it. This may be a paradox perhaps in the eyes of thoſe ſtates who ſee their colonies continually menaced by an invaſion at their doors. They conclude, no doubt, that if England was not ſo ſtrong in America, they would there enjoy in peace thoſe riches which ſhe envies, and often raviſhes from them. It cannot be denied that England derives the influence ſhe is miſtreſs of, eſpecially in the new world, from the extent and population of her northern colonies. It is they who put it in her power to attack at all times, with advantage, the iſles and the continent of other nations, to conquer their lands or to ruin their commerce. But let it be conſidered that this crown hath, in the other quarters of the globe, intereſts which may run counter to her progreſs in America, which may hamper or retard her interprizes there, which may annihilate her conqueſts by the neceſſity of reſtitutions.

Cut the knot which ties old Britain to the new, ſoon would the northern colonies alone poſſeſs more force than they have now, united to the mother country; this vaſt continent, ſet looſe from every convention in Europe, would enjoy the liberty, the command of all her own movements; it would then become a meaſure of equal importance and facility for her to ſeize thoſe lands whoſe treaſures might ſupply what the mediocrity of her own productions denies her; her independent poſition would enable her to complete the preparations for invaſion before the rumour of them could reach our climates; her warlike operations would be conducted with an energy pecular to new ſocieties; ſhe might chuſe her enemy, the field, and the moment of her victories; her thunder would always diſcharge itſelf on coaſts where it was leaſt expected, on ſeas but feebly guarded by diſtant ſtates; thoſe countries, for the defence of which forces were ſent over, would be conquered before they could be ſuccoured; they could neither be recovered by treaties without great ſacrifices, nor prevented from falling again under that yoke from which an enfeebled hand had delivered them; the colonies of our abſolute monarchies would haſten perhaps to acknowledge a maſter who could offer them no condition ſo vexatious as that of their own government; or elſe, animated by the example of the Engliſh provinces, they would break the chain which faſtens them ſo ſhamefully to Europe.

Let nothing then induce the rival nations of England to precipitate by their ſecret counſels, or by clandeſtine ſuccours, a revolution which can only deliver them from a neighbouring enemy by giving them at a diſtance one much more formidable. Why accelerate an event which muſt one day fall out from the inevitable concurrence of ſo many others? For it would be againſt the nature of things that provinces, ſubordinate to the dominant nation, ſhould remain under her empire after they have riſen to an equality in population and in opulence. Thus every thing conſpires to that great diſmembering, the preciſe moment of which it is not given us to foreſee; every thing leads to it, the progreſs of good in the new hemiſphere, and the progreſs of evil in the old.

Alas! the prompt and rapid decline of our morals and our ſtrength, the crimes of kings, and the calamities of the people, muſt render even univerſal that fatal cataſtrophe which is to diſunite one world from the other. The mine is already prepared under the foundations of our tottering empires; the materials of their deſtruction are made up and accumulated of the ruins of our laws, of the colliſion and fermentation of our opinions, of the ſubverſion of our rights, which ſupported our courage, of the luxury of our courts, and of the miſery of our fields, of the inexpiable hatred which forever ſubſiſts between the feeble, the heartleſs, and unworthy, who poſſeſs all the wealth, and thoſe robuſt, nay, virtuous men, who have no longer any thing to loſe but their lives. In proportion as the nations of Europe mutually weaken and ſink under each other, population and agriculture advance in America; the arts tranſplanted by us take root there, and will ſpeedily flouriſh; that vaſt country, ſtarting out of nothing, burns to figure in its turn on the face of the globe, and in the annals of the world. O poſterity! perhaps thou ſhalt be more fortunate than thy wretched and deſpicable fathers. May this laſt wiſh be accompliſhed, and conſole the expiring generation with the hope of a better to ſucceed!

LONDON, *July* 17.

THE circumſpect and rational conduct of general Gage may be compared to that of Julius Cæſar, when his army was advanced near the Rubicon. If, ſaid he, I do not croſs this river, I am undone; and ſhould I croſs it, what multitudes ſhall I ruin!—The Britiſh commander ſays: If I do not ſlaughter the Americans, I offend my maſters; and ſhould I ſlaughter them, how mankind will curſe me!

It is a fact that Dr. Franklin told one of the miniſtry, who was making ſome very poſitive aſſertions with regard to America, that he, the miniſter, poſſeſſed a moſt dangerous ignorance in believing he knew what never did or could poſſibly exiſt. There is a ſtupid ſimplicity in ſome people, added the doctor, which believes the moſt incredible things.

By accounts from North America, ſo late as the 7th of June, we learn, that no action of conſequence has happened between the king's troops and the provincials ſince the 19th of April, but that there have been frequent ſkirmiſhes, in which victory ſometimes declared on one ſide, and ſometimes on the other.

It is hourly expected to hear that governor Carlton has retaken Ticonderoga; a ſufficient force having been ſent againſt it for that purpoſe.

It is ſaid that the people of New England have ſignified to government their readineſs to cloſe in with the terms of accommodation, provided their original charter, which comprehends the province of New York within their territory, is reſtored. This is a new inſtance of the ambitious views, and foul duplicity, of the *ſaints!*

By the Nancy, Coffin, there is advice that the provincials had taken poſſeſſion of all the forts upon the Lakes, and were marching to Montreal and Quebec.

Advice is received from Quebec that governor Carlton is likely to have employment enough in Canada without going to the aſſiſtance of general Gage; the Canadians being greatly diſſatisfied at the governor's attempting to raiſe troops amongſt them to fight the Americans.

They write from Gibraltar that an obſtinate engagement has happened in the Mediterranean between a Spaniſh man of war and ſix Algerine zebecs; wherein the Algerines loſt 500 men, and the Spaniards had 30 killed, and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who, after many attempts, boarded the Spaniſh ſhip, were cut to pieces. The action laſted 4 hours.

Friday afternoon the Mary and Elizabeth, Falconer, with diſpatches for the general congreſs at Philadelphia, ſailed from Graveſend for the Downs.

So far from government being able to ſupply the troops at Boſton, and the Engliſh fiſhing ſhips at Newfoundland, with wheat from Quebec, the price of that grain, from the apprehenſion of a ſcarcity, is raiſed there to five ſhillings ſterling per buſhel. Newfoundland will not be able to eat a biſcuit at ſuch a price; and as an increaſed exportation will produce not only ſcarcity and dearneſs, but abſolute famine, at Quebec, it is expected they will ſuffer no more to be exported than what has been already contracted for.

Lightly as the miniſters affect to treat the civil war in America, it is a war for which they muſt one day anſwer. The late reſolutions of the American congreſs will awaken this country, the Weſt Indies will ſoon feel the baneful effects, Great Britain will feel them to her vitals. And is a great public diſtreſs to be endured? For what? To preſerve in office a ſet of the moſt incapable and miſchevous miniſters this country ever ſaw! When this country is rouzed, as ſoon it will be, ſome ſacrifice muſt be made. An offended people will demand it. An execution upon Tower Hill may become as neceſſary in 1776 as ſhooting an admiral was in 1757. The latter inſpired the nation with courage; happy will it be if the other inſpires us with virtue.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, *dated* July 4.

"A few days ſince arrived here, from Virginia, Jonathan Watſon, eſquire, of Ringſhall, in the county of Suffolk, formerly major in lord Orwell's regiment of Suffolk militia, with part of his family. Their departure was occaſioned by the violence of the diſturbances which prevail in that colony."

Letters by the Charming Peggy mention, that the congreſs had voted 36,000 men as a ſtanding army, beſides the militia, and one million of Pennſylvania currency to pay them with; that three of the delegates be a committee to act; that they are reſolved to ſend manifeſtoes to all the powers in Europe, to let them know their reaſons for breaking with their mother country, that they are determined not to ſubmit till they are reinſtated in all the privileges they enjoyed before the late acts, &c. and that all the ports be ſtopt up on the 20th of July.

It ſeems too apparent, to every impartial conſiderer, that miniſtry, not content with oppreſſing the people by a ſtanding army, to enforce their arbitrary meaſures, intend to call in foreign auxiliaries, to keep peace in a kingdom where liberty is ſo much revered, while their poor deluded countrymen are ſent to ſlaughter their fellow ſubjects in America.

We are aſſured, from perſons of diſtinction in France, that the duke de Choiſeul now triumphs over his enemies, and will ſoon appear again as premier. If ſo (and of which there is very little or no doubt) a war with France and Spain, whatever aſſurances are given to the contrary, will, whenever opportunity ſerves, doubtleſs immediately enſue.

Certain advice is received, that the French are fitting out, in all their ports, a number of ſhips of war, having ſome grand project to put in execution, either in Europe or America.

Advice is certainly received from Cadiz, that ſeveral Spaniſh men of war have lately ſailed from different ports in Spain, to meet in a certain latitude, and proceed for Penſacola; which place, we are aſſured, the Spaniards are certainly determined to take poſſeſſion of.

The congreſs have had the terms of reconciliation in debate; and that as far as their opinions could be collected, they amounted to this propoſition: That when the grievances of America ſhould be redreſſed, and when hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe, they would take it into their contemplation whether Great Britain ſhould not be eaſed by the colonies contributing to their own eſtabliſhment.

A letter from doctor Franklin, of the 25th ult. ſays, that there was the utmoſt unanimity in the proceedings of the congreſs; that they had reſolved to proſecute the war againſt the miniſtry vigorouſly; and that he had no thoughts of returning till matters were finally ſettled.

Inſtinct has undoubtedly, in ſome inſtances, the advantage over reaſon. Mr. Pennant, in his tour through Scotland, makes a very judicious obſervation on this matter. On viſiting Mount Stewart, the ſeat of the earl of Bute, he obſerves, "that throſtles, and other birds of ſong, fill the groves with their melody; nothing diſturbs their harmony: For inſtinct, often ſtronger than reaſon, forbids them to quit thoſe delicious ſhades, and wander, like their unhappy maſter, into the ungrateful wilds of ambition."

We have reaſon to fear that the congreſs now ſitting at Philadelphia will publiſh a manifeſto, in which they will proclaim to all the world the reaſons of their ſeparation from Great Britain, and an invitation to all Europe to trade with them, and to aſſiſt them in their determined reſolutions never more to ſubmit to the parliament of England.

Nothing decisive, in respect to America, is as yet agreed on by his majesty's ministers. The question hangs, whether the force of general Gage shall be pushed to the extremity for the reduction of New-England? Whether the troops shall be drawn off, and the ports blocked up? Or whether, if possible, to meet the terms of the May congress? This last seems to be the wish of the premier, and the inclination of his master; but others, particularly the Bedford party, cry out for war. Should they prevail, there appears to be little doubt, but as America was conquered in Germany, it may be lost in the cabinet.

It requires not a moment's hesitation to pronounce the measures taken with America mischievous, wicked, and arbitrary. Mischievous, as they affect the interests of individuals; wicked, as they tend to dismember the empire; arbitrary, as they violate the rights of Englishmen. Who regards about the motives or causes? These are the effects. And ministers, who are so amply paid for doing the public business, are fools if they did not know the bad policy of these measures; or villains, if knowing it, they resolved to pursue them.

There is nothing this ministry wish for more than to persuade the people of England to approve their cruel proceedings against the Americans; in order to effect which, they now circulate a piece of news which they pretend is authentically received from America, purporting, "that the American congress have resolved to reject every conciliatory measure, and to make war, not to preserve their liberty, but to be independent of England." We know that nothing can be more the reverse of the truth. That they will not agree to any conciliatory measure which this ministry can offer is most certain; they would be fools indeed if they trusted men whose principles they know to be hostile to freedom. The truth is, they insist upon a change of ministers prior to any accommodation whatever; and if the people of England choose to prefer the continuance of such ministers in office to the restoration of peace and happiness, the Americans cannot be blamed if they refuse to listen to any terms which they can propose. If the friends of the constitution are put into the ministry, the Americans will readily repose confidence in their assurances, and return to their allegiance on the footing they were governed in the late reigns; if not, they will soon find that all England will be their enemies, and that by flying in the face of whig ministers they will effectually ruin America as well as England. If these tory ministers, however, are suffered to direct the helm much longer, we shall have no right to blame the Americans if they resolve on never being governed by a country that gives such a proof of its not having public spirit enough to rescue itself from destruction.

Such are the blessed effects of the conduct of our wise ministry, that a saddler in Chiswell Street, Moorfields, who employed 12 men in making saddles for exportation to America before the present disturbance, now employs only 2. The other poor men, who have some of them families, are destitute of work, and consequently their wives and innocent offspring are starving.

It is now proved that the opponents in America to the despotic measures of administration are not a mere factious party; that none refuse compliance to the regulations of the congress but a few wretched tools of power, who would, like Esau, sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

If the Americans who lately fought in their own defence, in defence of their chartered liberties, in defence of their undoubted properties, in defence of their wives and their little ones, nay more, in defence of the constitution; if these men were rebels, then every man who joined in the glorious revolution, every man who drew his sword in this kingdom to oppose an arbitrary Stuart, was an arrant rebel.

The 67th regiment of foot is ordered to embark from Scotland to Ireland, and the royal regiment of Highlanders, now in that kingdom, are ordered over here to be augmented to 100 men a company, besides non-commissioned officers; after which they are to be sent to America, to remain there.

The Highland regiment has been partially singled out by ministry as the regiment most to be depended on. It is to be sent to Scotland (contrary to a resolution long since formed, and steadfastly adhered to for above these thirty years past) that it may be the sooner augmented to a thousand men. If they were intended to act against the French or Spaniards, their having been so particularly selected from the other regiments to be so augmented, and so partially trusted to, in preference to the rest of the army, would have been an high compliment to them, at the expence of the English regiments; but as the case stands, it really is a reproach, instead of a compliment. Ministry could have had no other reason for pitching on a thousand Highlanders to be stationed in America but because they know that all the gentlemen of Scotland are inveterate enemies of the Americans, and consequently, that they will be heartily against them; whereas nine tenths of the English regiments detest the business in which they are engaged.

A correspondent observes that it is high time to have done with whining to the ministers of state (whose necks are in jeopardy) after their ministerial declarations, both in and out of parliament, relative to their prosecution of unconstitutional measures, and recollecting that every just request has been disregarded by them. In the present application, he rests his hope and confidence on the king's wisdom. A wise prince will act from himself with his people, without regarding the council of interested ministers.

One of the deputies to the continental congress in America concluded a speech in the remarkable words of Cato: "Do thou, great liberty, inspire our souls, and make our lives in thy possession happy, or our deaths glorious in thy just defence."

July 21. It is said the ministry have declared to their most intimate friends, that if they can weather the present storm there will be an absolute necessity to pass some popular bills in parliament, in order to regain the forfeited esteem of the public.

To the honour of the present ministry, it must certainly be allowed, that they are as courageous and spirited as any of their predecessors. They seem to wish for an increase of enemies, that they may have an opportunity of manifesting their contempt of danger. It is certain they have cut out a pretty deal of business for themselves; they have against them the city of London, a majority in the kingdom, also Ireland, and all America; and, if reports are true, will soon have the addition of France and Spain to the rest of their enemies.

The cruelty of issuing press warrents has been long, and justly complained of. The English tars, brave as they are, have no objection to be paid; a proper bounty therefore would wholly supersede the necessity of ever issuing a press warrant.

It is said the Americans have had it for some time in contemplation to call for the several maritime powers in Europe, in order to render them free and independent.

The three Boston generals, it is said, have issued orders to give no quarters to the provincials, but to burn and plunder every place they are permitted to pass through.

WILLIAMSBURG.

ON Thursday the 7th ult. were united in the matrimonial bands Mr. ROBERT CARTER PAGE, of MANSFIELD, and Miss ELIZABETH CARTER, of LUDLOW. This truly amiable, as well as patriotic couple, by being published in church after the usual form, have stricken out a plan for curtailing the revenue of a certain UNGRATEFUL LORD and PERFIDIOUS GOVERNOR, which, it is hoped, will be adopted by all friends to their country, whose situations may enable them to imitate so laudable an example.-----Cherish, thou patriot youth,

" That fairest gift, which Heav'n assign'd
" To human fortune. Did thy lonely state
" One wish, one utmost hope confess?
" Behold the comet, to adorn and bless;
" Comes worthy of thy heart, and equal to thy mind."

A letter from London, of the 24th of July, informs us of the arrival of the countess of Dunmore, and that the *renowned* captain Collins, late *pirate* in our harbours, was safely arrived there, and has obtained the commission of captain of a twenty gun ship. The same letter adds, that an account of the *battle of Bunker's Hill* had reached England.

A few days ago lord Dunmore, in consequence of a piece in the Norfolk Intelligencer, commanded about a dozen of his men to go and seize the publisher of that paper, as also all his materials. The printer fortunately escaped; but they succeeded in their other attempt, and carried every article belonging to him on board the man of war.----Shameful as the proceedings of these *harpies* were, we forbear, at present, to insert a single syllable against the people of Norfolk; time, however, will evince whether they acted in this affair becoming the character of freemen, or whether pusillanimity had not too great a share in their conduct.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, has, in a taunting manner, promised the inhabitants of Norfolk that they shall sustain no great injury by the loss of their printer, as he will execute any thing in that way for them which they may please to send to him. But here, too, his lordship may fail, as it is reported he did in a certain other *duty*; though probably, by sending for his *Minden hero* (his old *speech-writer*, &c. &c.) he may procure some aid:-----Suppose, then, Foy to be his *foreman*, would not Squire make an excellent *printer's devil?*

We learn that two of the Norfolk printer's workmen were also taken on board the man of war, but are since released.

Various are the accounts by the last northern mail of the depradations committed by the piratical ships of war in New England; no vessel whatever escapes them.

A few days ago a son of Mr. Gabriel Maupin, of this city, was christianed by the patriotic name of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

VOLUNTARIUS *shall positively be inserted in our next.*---- CATO, *and some other pieces, are received.*

ADVICES RECEIVED BY THE LAST NORTHERN MAIL.

WATERTOWN, *September* 18.

BY a vessel arrived from Cape Francois, we learn, that about 7 weeks ago a vessel arrived there from Bourdeaux, after 52 days passage, the master of which says, that he saw in a French news paper, which he read, that the English ministry had made an offer of Canada to the French king, if he would engage not to assist the English colonies in the present dispute; but that the French king replied, that he would not accept it as a present, as he could take Canada when he pleased. He also read in the French paper, that the English ministry had offered West Florida to the Spaniards, on condition that they would not assist the colonies; but the Spaniards had rejected the offer, bidding the English ambassador to remember the conduct of the English when the Seven Provinces of Holland revolted from Spain.

We hear that captain Malbone, arrived at New Port last Tuesday, in about 6 weeks from Ireland, brings advice that the parliament of Ireland have resolved that no more troops should be sent to America, and also that no more provision should be shipped from thence. Several recruiting parties, in attempting to inlist men, had been killed.

Captain Malbone also informs that the people of Ireland are so high in our favour, that a person can scarce say a word against America without being knocked down, and that they, as well as their parliament, are determined no more troops shall be sent from thence to Boston, or any other part of this country.

NEWPORT, *September* 18.

MANY small vessels, which had been most unrighteously taken by the ships of war on this station, were last Monday stripped of every rag of sails, all their rigging except the shrouds, all their small stores, cables, and anchors, turned adrift, and drove ashore on Goat Island, &c. These vessels, we understand, belonged to poor, laborious people, the whole support of whose families depended on what they made by freighting wood, &c.

Last Monday the Swan sloop sailed to convoy several vessels to Boston, which had been taken in and off this port, viz. a sloop from Connecticut, bound to the West Indies, with horses, &c. a schooner from the West Indies, taken out of Stonington; and a large sloop from Jamaica, which had been to New York, sailed from thence under pretence of going to England, and pretended to put in here for a mast; and another sloop, with salt and some sugar, from the West Indies.

In COMMITTEE, *at* HANOVER *town, the 21st of September*, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the commissary, or contractor, appointed in each district, should provide for the battalion thereof, under the said appointment, the several articles necessary for their encampment and discipline, described by an ordinance of convention as follows, to wit. Tents of the same kind as directed for the regulars, kettles, canteens, drums, fifes, a stand of colours, with the following motto on one side:

VIRGINIA
FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

And on the other side the name of the district.

JOHN PENDLETON, junior, C. C. T.

THE committee of safety earnestly recommend it to the committees of the several counties to lose no time in collecting and forwarding the public arms, according to the order of convention; and also to elect their militia officers, where it is not already done, and forward their certificates to this committee, that commissions may be made out, and the militia embodied as soon as possible.

By order of the committee.

JOHN PENDLETON, junior, clerk.

It is expected that such members of the house of burgesses as are convenient will meet at the capitol in Williamsburg, on Thursday the 12th of October, in order to adjourn to some future day.

THE honourable COMMITTEE of SAFETY having appointed me commissary of provision to the two *Virginia* regiments, and instructed me to make my purchases as diffusive as possible, I hereby give notice that I will attend at *Fredericksburg* on *Saturday* the 14th instant (*October*) at *Louisa* courthouse on *Tuesday* the 17th, at *Cumberland* courthouse on *Thursday* the 19th, at *Pride's* ordinary, in *Amelia* county, near colonel *Tabb's*, on *Saturday* the 21st, and at *Petersburg* on *Tuesday* the 24th of the same month, in order to contract or receive proposals for BEEF, PORK, and FLOUR, for victualling the said regiments; also a quantity of STALLED BEEF, to be delivered at different periods, from *January* till *June* next, and a large quantity of beef and pork, over and above the quantity necessary for said regiments, to be laid in store for future contingencies. I expect every person who has provisions to dispose of will come with their lowest terms, as they will probably not meet with another opportunity, and that such as I am not well acquainted with will provide good security for the performance of their contracts.

*** I want to purchase two good WAGGONS and TEAMS.

JOHN HAWKINS.

To be SOLD *by the subscribers, at their store, by wholesale, at a low advance,*

ABOUT four hundred pounds sterling value of *European* goods, consisting chiefly of broadcloths and trimmings, low priced friezes, sagathies, and duroys, mens fine and felt hats, ditto worsted stockings, mens and womens gloves and mitts of various kinds, womens sattin and silk hats and bonnets, nuns thread, fine plain and flowered lawns, plain and spotted silk gauze, a good assortment of tin ware, several kinds of crockery ware, pewter dishes, basons and plates, broad and narrow axes, several pair of stock cards for preparing wool for finer cards, with many more saleable articles.

Likewise a new built STOREHOUSE and GRANARY, with cellars flush. The storehouse is 36 feet by 18, compleatly finished off, is so constructed that it can, with very little expence, be converted into a dwellinghouse, and is very pleasantly situated on the main street. There is spare ground sufficient on the lot to build two other houses on. The granary is 52 feet by 20, compleatly constructed for the reception of dry and wet goods, and grain. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* next for one half the purchase money, and until the 25th of *October* following for the other half, on giving bond, with approved security, to

JACOB FAULCON and company.

COBHAM, *September* 18, 1775.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the army, camp kettles, either tin or brass, to hold about three gallons, a large quantity of ducking, or *Russia* drab, for tents, osnabrigs, for hunting shirts, checks, coarse white linen, or country made linen, for under shirts; also blankets and coarse stockings. Any person who has any of the above articles for sale will be pleased to inform me by letter per post, directed to be lodged at the post office, *Aylett's*.------Canteens are also much wanted; and it is requested of the respective committees to make immediate enquiry after those taken from the magazine, and contrive them to the head quarters, not omitting those that are damaged, which may be repaired.-----I will also give ready money for any quantity of saltpetre, sulphur, or lead. WILLIAM AYLETT, contractor.

*** Spades, shovels, and mattocks, are also wanted; those who have them will apply as above.

THE plantation, house, and all convenient outhouses, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by *William Goodall*, deceased, to be sold. My reason for selling the same is, that it is inconvenient to my business. Any person inclinable to become a purchaser may know the terms by applying to *William Johnson*, who resides in *James City* county.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, at Mr.* Timberlake's, *in* Petersburg, *on* Thursday *the* 12*th instant* (October)

SUNDRY ARTICLES of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, and many other things too tedious to mention, three pair of MILLSTONES, and a parcel of old TIMBER, PLANK, &c. being part of the estate of Mr. *Halcott Pride*, deceased. Credit will be allowed the purchasers till the 1st day of *April* next for all sums exceeding twenty five shillings, on their giving bond, with approved security, to 2* THE EXECUTORS.

STRAYED or stolen out of the governor's park, about a fortnight ago, a black horse, with three white feet, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a lump on his back just behind the saddle, a small white ring round his neck, occasioned by a rope, has a star in his forehead, and paces easy. Whoever brings him to Mr. *Walter Lenox*, in *Williamsburg*, if taken ten miles from the said city, shall have TEN SHILLINGS, and if a farther distance TWENTY SHILLINGS. tf JOHN HAWKINS.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from *Richmond* town, the 18th of *July* last, a sorrel gelding, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a hanging mane, and switch toil, has a large star on the forehead, a small lump on the back, and a remarkable cut in his near fore hoof, that will never grow out, paces slow, trots, and canters; the brand, if any, forgot. Forty shillings will be paid on the delivery of the horse at *Richmond*, and four pounds if stolen, on conviction of the thief. JOHN SKELTON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Surry* a negro man, who confesses he is a runaway, and that his name is *Charles*; he is about 21 years of age, has on an oznabrig jacket, crocas breeches, and a country cloth jacket. He says he belongs to Mr. *Tankard*, of *Norfolk*, but has likewise said he is the property of *Ellyson Armistead*, of *Hanover*. The owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.

THOMAS WALL, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Middlesex, on the 6th instant (*August*) a negro man named WILL, who says he belongs to Mr. *George Dabney*, of *King William*. He is cloathed in negro cotton, and has on an oznabrig shirt. The owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

Va. Gaz. no. 491, Oct. 5, 1775
l. 2

POETS CORNER.

The GENIUS *of* AMERICA *to her* SONS.

WHO'D know the sweets of LIBERTY?
'Tis to climb the mountain's brow,
Thence to discern rough INDUSTRY,
At the harrow or the plough;
'Tis where my SONS their crops have sown,
Calling the harvest all their own;
'Tis where the heart, to TRUTH ally'd,
Never felt unmanly fear;
'Tis where the eye, with milder pride,
Nobly sheds sweet PITY's tear;
Such as AMERICA yet shall see,
These are the sweets of LIBERTY.

The AUTHOR's PRAYER *to the* DEITY.

WHILST here I live,
To me O! give
An heart from rancour free,
A soul replete
With all that's great,
VIRTUE and LIBERTY.
Grant me a mind
Pure and refin'd,
Impervious to vice;
From all that's vain
May I refrain,
And GOODNESS be my choice.
Teach me the way,
Both night and day,
None but my GOD to fear,
To ease distress,
All wrongs redress,
Wipe off the orphan's tear.
When death advance
His pointed lance
Against my peaceful breast,
May ANGELS fair
My spirit bear
To her eternal rest!

WANTED to the battalion of minute-men in the lower end of the *Northern Neck*, an ADJUTANT who is well acquainted with the duty of that office, agreeable to the order or directions of his majesty in the year 1764. As this is the only officer in the minute service whose pay will be constant for nine months in the year, it is hoped such as are qualified will readily engage. Also wanted, a DRUMMER and FIFER, who can teach others the duty, to act as drum and fife-majors.-----The CHAPLAIN's place to said battalion is not yet engaged.

HUNTINGTOUR, *September* 14, 1775.

THE lands I have for some time advertised for sale are not as yet sold. I will sell them at a very low price, and give a reasonable time of payment for part of the money. The reason why I have not sold them was, that I would give no credit.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1775.

MR. *Henry Shelton*, of *Albemarle* county, has a bond of mine, with Mr. *David Anderson*, junior, security, for sixty pounds, payable the 16th day of *February*, 1779, bearing interest from the 26th day of *February* last: This is to forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as I do not apprehend that I am indebted to the said *Shelton* a single shilling, but that he is a trifle in my debt. 1 M. ANDERSON, junior.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the middle of *July* last, a *Virginia* born negro lad, named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large scar, occasioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means some of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably sharp on the top. His clothes were such as is common for working negroes, and he was seen going down the country. Whoever will secure the said negro, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows. tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

STOLEN from *Williamsburg*, in *June* last, a small grey horse, with a switch tail, branded on the near buttock (as well as I recollect) ·· is very well made, about 9 years old, has a small dent in his right hip, which is not plain when standing, but very apparent when pacing, which is very slow. Twenty shillings will be given to any person that will either deliver him to Mr. *James Geddy*, in *Williamsburg*, or to me, in *Petersburg*.

3 WILLIAM HILL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th instant (*July*) two servant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Englishman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the smallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with short dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, striped and check trowsers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blacksmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears short dark hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, striped and check trowsers. They may pass for sailors from the ships of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if secured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been seen going towards *North Carolina*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above servants went away I have been informed that they have forged passes, which are signed *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himself by the name of *Wilson*.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Accomack*, the 26th of *June* last, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, sly look, and stoops in the shoulders; his back is much scarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and pass for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow shirt, *Virginia* cloth short breeches, and an old bearskin jacket. When he looks at a person his face appears somewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person that shall secure the said runaway, and give me intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reasonable charges paid, by 3 CLEMENT PARKER.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a red and white pied cow, and her calf: The cow is marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and crop and slit in the left; her horns are sawed off. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 15s. JOHN MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, near the head of *Meherrin*, a roan horse, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with O, has a small blaze in his face, and appears to be very old. Posted, and appraised to 2l. JOHN MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Charles City*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a star in her forehead, paces naturally, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and two saddle spots. Posted, and appraised to 5l. AMBROSE JACKSON.

HANOVER county, *August* 29, 1775.

THE subscribers having erected a FULLING MILL, and being disappointed in the workmen they expected, take this method of enquiring for such as understand the management of a fulling mill, and dying and dressing cloth; also good weavers. Such workmen will meet with good encouragement by applying soon to the subscribers, near *Newcastle*.

3* ELISHA AND ROBERT WHITE.

To be SOLD, *at* Stafford, *the seat of the late honourable* Philip Ludwell Lee, *esquire, in* Westmoreland, *on* Thursday *the* 19*th day of* October *next*,

THE famous high blooded horse DOTTEREL, greatly distinguished on the turf in *England*, and in high estimation in this country for certainty in getting foals of beauty and form, whose pedigree will be shewn at the day of sale. At the same time and place will be sold a considerable number of COLTS and FILLIES, from *Dotterel*. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to the administrators; and if the money is not punctually paid when due the bonds are to carry interest from the date.

N. B. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of *August*, a low, well set negro man, of a yellowish complexion, named *Sampson*, about 20 years of age. He had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt, crocus trowsers, and a good felt hat; but he being a cunning, subtle fellow, it is imagined he may have other clothes. He got away once before, and was found skulking about the shipping at *Leedstown*. It is probable he may again make to some port, and endeavour to get out of the country, unless he is stopped. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and brings him to me, living near *Fauquier* courthouse, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, if taken up out of the said county. 3 SAMUEL PORTER.

HANOVER town, *August* 10, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderson*, junior, my attorney during my absence. All persons with whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by settling their accounts with me as soon as possible. 2 THOMAS SIMPSON.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each side the road leading from *Doncastle*'s ordinary to *Williamsburg*. There are on the said tract a good dwellinghouse, barns, and all other necessary buildings. All the cleared land is enclosed. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

EDWARD POWER.

WESTOVER, *September* 19, 1775.

IN *July* last the high sheriff of *Charles City* advertised two negroes, MICHAEL and AARON, late my property, who broke gaol and escaped whilst under sentence of death. As I know they are daring and dangerous villains, capable of attempting the most horrid crimes, I hereby promise a reward of THREE POUNDS for each, to be paid on their being returned to the gaol of *Charles City*. *Michael* is a ditcher by trade, a handsome black fellow, about 30 years old, under the middle size; he is very artful, and speaks fluently. *Aaron* is a blacksmith by trade, of a yellow complexion, near 20 years old, 6 feet high, and well made; he has a down look, and remarkable long fore teeth. I am informed their haunts are in *Prince George*, *Charles City*, *New Kent*, and *Hanover*.

WILLIAM BYRD.

CULPEPER county (*Virginia*) *September* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave *this* colony, in six or eight weeks, for *London*, not to return till *April* next. Mr. *Gabriel Jones*, of *Culpeper* county, will attend at *Spotsylvania* courts, in the absence and behalf of 3 BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

ON *Monday* the 20th of *November*, the subscriber, or some person for him, will attend at *Dinwiddie* court, and *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* following at Sammons's tavern, to receive payment for the bonds due to captain *Thomas Holt*'s estate, for sundries sold at *Namozeen* plantation. In the absence of the subscriber from home, between the 20th of *November* and the 1st of *December*, the bonds due for the sale in *Surry* will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *William Harris*, to receive paymen. I desire the favour of all those who have any demands against the said *Holt* to produce them between the 1st of *December* and the 1st of *January*, properly authenticated, to receive payment, either in cash or bonds.

HENRY COCKE, administrator.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

LANDED at *Lowpoint*, between 3 or 4 years ago, a cask of COPPERAS, from what vessel, or for whom, is not known. Any person, proving his property, will be paid for it by applying to the subscribre, near *Cabin Point*. HENRY COCKE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middlesex* a negro man, who says his name is *William Bolls*, supposed to belong to *John Walker*, of *Albemarle*. The said negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar across his nose, another above his left eye, and another just below his right ear, and appears to be a shoemaker. Since his commitment he says he belongs to *Jemmy Jones*, of *Albemarle*. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

IF the gentleman who advertises in this paper for a person capable of teaching the GREEK and LATIN languages will please to acquaint captain *Carr*, in *Dumfries*, with his terms, he will be waited upon, if the terms please, by a young man just arrived from *Britain*, who has had a regular education at the university, and who likewise has had a good deal of practice in teaching the above branches.

At a meeting of the COMMISSIONERS, *appointed by the convention, for superintending the manufactory of small arms, at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 13*th of* September, 1775,

THE commissioners intend to meet on the 10th day of *October* next, at *Fredericksburg*, for the purpose of engaging a further number of gunsmiths, and other artists, capable of managing that business in its various branches. All persons who are willing to enter into the service for a year at the least, and can come well recommended for skill and sobriety, are desired to attend; if agreed with, they will have good encouragement, according to their merit, and, at all events, be paid for their attendence and travelling. Good locksmiths are much wanting.

2 THE COMMISSIONERS.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th instant (*September*) two servant men, viz. THOMAS HART, 23 years of age, a native of *Ireland*, and a tailor by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with dark brown coloured hair, and both of his little fingers are crooked; he had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt and trowsers, a claret coloured coat and vest. JOSIAH BAILEY, 25 years of age, an *Englishman*, a leather breeches maker by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with light brown hair, and has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a scald. As he walks he hangs his head, and takes short steps. He had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt and trowsers, a red coloured coat and jacket of *Welch* plains, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever secures the above servants, so that I get them again, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and if delivered to me, in *Fredericksburg*, shall receive FOUR POUNDS, or TWO POUNDS for each.

1* WILLIAM BLYTH.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in *Prince George* county, *Maryland*, near *Snoden*'s iron works, two convict servants, both *Irishmen*. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, a thin made fellow, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and stoops much in his walk; he has a scar over his right eye, and is much pitted with the smallpox. He had on when he went away a crocus shirt, a pair of sacking trowsers, a short old *Swanskin* jacket, and his fingers on the left hand are near of a length. MICHAEL CONROY, a well made fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, with a fair complexion, is much freckled, and pitted with the smallpox. He had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt, a country cloth jacket, lined with osnabrigs, a pair of crocus trowsers, and a pair of old shoes, and pretends to be a shoemaker. They are both great villains, for they will steal any thing that is in their way. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS for each.

PHILIP HALL,
ISAAC SHORT.

N. B. They took with them a broadax.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on the first* Tuesday *in* November *next, altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of *Pittsylvania*, on *Banister* and *Stinking* rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly consisting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working six hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. *Joseph Roberts*, who resides near the premises, will shew the land to any person desirous of purchasing. Extensive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved security

8 NATHANIEL POPE.

To be SOLD, *at* East *warehouse, in* Gloucester *county*, Kingston *parish, for ready money*,

SIX likely NEGROES, some HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, some STOCK, &c. &c. 1 WILLIAM LUCAS.

RICHMOND, *August* 9, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this colony immediately. Mr. *John Barret* will collect what debts are due me on my own account, as well as what are due on our joint accounts. He will also pay what debts we owe. THOMAS REID.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday *the* 31*st of* October, *if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises*,

A TRACT of LAND, in *King & Queen* county, near *Todd's Bridge*, containing about 1400 acres (altogether or in parcels) belonging to the estate of colonel *Humphrey Hill*, deceased. Also all the stocks of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April*, 1775, giving bond and security to the executors; to carry interest from the date, if not paid when due. Any person may view the land by applying to *Edmund Taylor*, the overseer.

JOHN HILL,
EDWARD HITE, Executors.
WILLIAM HILL,

CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the subscriber's FULLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which shall be done in the best manner. Those gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my best endeavours to satisfy them. I also have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neatest manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Those persons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING must be punctual in payment, as I shall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

RUN away from the subscriber, in the upper end of *Spotsylvania*, the 20th of *May* last, JOSEPH INGRAM, an *English* convict servant man, 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather smaller built than the common size of men, with dark hair, his complexion rather pale, has a sly cast with his eyes, a round face, a peaked nose, wears whiskers, and a kind of a dimple, or something like it, on his chin; he has a scar on one of his arms below his elbow, talks something quick, and much of it when a *little groggy*, and can sing well. He understands farming, and can use a scythe well. He carried away with him a *Devonshire* kersey brown coloured coat, with metal buttons, and pieced in the sides, two osnabrig shirts, roll trowsers, an old felt hat, and a pair of shoes with strings. He went off with one *Reuben Cave*, an apprentice, who is returned, and says that the said *Ingram* altered his name to *Joseph Waggels*, but perhaps he may alter that name, as he is very artful. Whoever will bring the said servant to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

2* HENRY COLEMAN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that she cannot speak her master's name, though says her name is *Chloe*. She is dressed with a blue and white *Swanskin* petticoat, osnabrig shirt, and striped homespun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is desired to pay prison charges, and take her out. 5 JOHN COX, gaoler.

A MAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overseer or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, esquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 17, 1775.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that she intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on *Friday* the 25th instant, for young ladies; she therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herself she shall be able to give entire satisfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are *Friday* and *Saturday*. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The school will be kept at Mr. *Blovet Pasteur*'s. SARAH HALLAM.

MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO
ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Charles City*, the 20th of *July*, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable scar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is slow of speech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to pass to *South Carolina* by getting a forged pass. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any person that will secure him in any gaol, so that I get him, besides what the law allows. He is supposed to be with a negro woman belonging to the estate of *James Bacharst*, deceased, named *Hannah*, who is now run away also.

ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Chesterfield* county, a servant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle stature, much marked with the smallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any of the gaols of this colony, so that I may get him, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Chesterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I suspect he is on board the man of war.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.